

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "Mother"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it.

Mother's Friend assists nature in the change-taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of *Motherhood*. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer, HENDERSON, KY., USA.

The Bradford Register Co., Louisville, KY.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple protection for your ideas? They may bring you wealth. Write to us for our free pamphlet, "Patent Attorney," Washington, D. C., for their *Illustrated Catalogue* and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

\$1,000 REWARD! The above reward will be paid for proof of the existence of a better liniment than MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL, or of a better worm remedy than MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS. Hold everywhere. Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

PATENTS
Certificates and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted by MERCHANT'S FEE. Our Office is opposite U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we have more Patents in hand than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description and claim, and we will file same at a nominal charge. Our fee is not till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with every kind of information, can be had for 25c. sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

AUSTIN HOTEL
F. O. AUSTIN, M'gr.,
531 West Market Street between 5th and 6th,
Louisville, Ky.

CLERKS: R. I. BAKER AND T. O. BAKER.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL
ALIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST
Louisville Dental Co.

114 W.M.F.
OWENSBORO, KY.

Gold Crowns \$5 to \$7
Porcelain Crowns 3 to 5
Heat set of teeth (no better made
no matter how much you pay) \$8 up
Gold filling \$1 up
Silver filling 75¢
Extracting, pea tooth 25¢
Painless extracting with Vitalized
Air 50¢
Extracting free when Artificial
Teeth are ordered. Office permanently located.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple protection for your ideas? They may bring you wealth. Write to us for our free pamphlet, "Patent Attorney," Washington, D. C., for their *Illustrated Catalogue* and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GROVES
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost impossible
FOR WOMAN'S
PECULIAR
WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and disengagements, it has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening, and invigorating effect on the menstrual organs. It cures "swellings" and swelling of the womb. It stops flooding and restores suppleness.

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50cts.

OALALA ISLE, Nov. 16, 1895.
Particulars Co., Louisville, KY.
Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of
GROVES TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have
bought 1,000 more. We are now in the process of
packing 14 years. In the drug business have
never sold an article that gave so universal satis-
faction as our tonic. Yours truly, J. W. SMITH & CO.

For sale by W. Williams & Co.,

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VOL. IX.

LOYAL

Are the Republicans
of the State of
Kentucky.

They Have Kept Their
Word.

By Passing a Bill Reducing the
Salaries of the State Of-
ficials.

Mr. Greer presented a petition from the citizens of Johnson county, asking that a physician, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession for ten years prior to 1896, be entitled to practice medicine without a diploma. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The bill reducing the salaries of State officials came up as the special order of the day. The House of Representatives, regardless of politics, is determined to reduce the expenses of the State and after a number of amendments had been offered, passed the bill. The bill as passed reads as follows:

An act to reduce and regulate the salaries of certain officers and appointees of this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That from and after the expiration of the present terms of the various State offices and appointments herein named, such officers and appointees shall have and receive for their annual salaries the amount set out and provided in the following sections of this act, which shall be due and payable to such officers and appointees in monthly installments, out of the Treasury, for which monthly installments the Auditor of Public Accounts shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of such officers and appointees.

Section 2. That the annual salary of the Governor shall be five thousand dollars. The Governor shall be entitled to the use and occupancy of the Governor's mansion, and the lots and structures thereto attached now belonging to the State, free of rent, together with all the furniture and fixtures now therein, during his term of office; but shall receive no other locational at the expense of the State.

Section 3. That the annual salary of the Auditor of Public Accounts shall be three thousand dollars, which shall be paid out of the Treasury upon the requisition of the Governor.

Section 4. That the annual salary of the Assistant Auditor shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars. There shall also be allowed and paid to clerical assistance for the Auditor fourteen thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid also in monthly installments.

Section 5. That the annual salary of the Treasurer shall be three thousand dollars, and no more from any source, except his salary as Slaking Fund Commissioner.

Section 6. That the annual salary of the Assistant Treasurer shall be one thousand two hundred dollars.

Section 7. That the annual salary of the Attorney General shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be paid in lieu of all other fees.

Section 8. That the annual salary of the Comptroller of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics shall be one thousand dollars.

Section 9. That the annual salary of the Secretary of State shall be two thousand five hundred dollars.

Section 10. That the annual salary of the Assistant Secretary of State shall

be one thousand five hundred dollars.

Section 11. That the annual salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be two thousand five hundred dollars.

Section 12. That the annual salary of the Chief Clerk of Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be one thousand three hundred dollars.

Section 13. That the annual salary of the first Clerk of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be one thousand dollars.

Section 14. That the annual salary of the second Clerk of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be \$800.

Section 15. That the annual salary of the Register of the Land Office shall be \$1,500.

Section 16. That the annual salary of the Adjutant General shall be \$1,200.

Section 17. That the annual salary of the Ordnance Sergeant shall be \$600 and no more from any source.

Section 18. That the annual salary of the State Inspector and Examiner shall be \$1,200 and necessary travel, including expenses when the actual discharge of his official duties, which expenses shall be payable monthly, and shall be itemized and verified by said Inspector, which accounts shall be preserved by the Auditor in his office.

Section 19. That the annual salary of the Insurance Commissioner shall be \$3,000.

Section 20. That the annual salary of the Inspector of Mines shall be \$1,800 and necessary traveling expenses are not only permitted among convicts, but shared in by the Republican officials in charge of the prisons themselves. The public schools of the State have not escaped the touch of moral distemper which the present State administration seems to have introduced.

Section 21. That the annual salary of the Assistant Inspector of Mines shall be \$1,000.

Section 22. That the annual salary of the Railroad Commissioners shall be \$1,500 and necessary traveling expenses.

Section 23. That this act shall in no wise apply to or affect any State officer now serving by virtue of an election herein named.

Section 24. That all acts or parts of acts relating to the salaries of any of the officers or appointees mentioned in any of the foregoing sections of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed, so far as the, or any part thereof, conflict with any part of the provisions of this act, and no further.

Only nine members voted against the bill. They were Messrs. Foree, Gillispie, J. W. Morgan, Napier, Pease, Speight, Andrew Thompson, Violett and Carroll, three sound money Democrats, three Republicans and three free silver Democrats.

The present Republican Governor made his campaign upon false allegations of dishonesty on the part of honest Democrats and the alleged inability of the Democratic authorities to enforce the law; yet under his administration lawlessness has been practiced when these claims have been tendered and refused in payment of taxes.

The moral tone of the public service has been lowered until under the dome of the State Capitol bribery is attempted if not in fact consummated in an effort to secure the election of a Republican United States Senator. In this effort more than \$1,000.00 of the people's money is being wasted every day by a Republican Legislature which seems incompetent to accomplish this or any other thing.

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Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL, 16, 1897.

Office on Fox Street.

Issued Every Friday at Hartford, Ky.

SAMA. ANDERSON Editor.

Subscription, \$1.25 per year

Entered at the post-office at Hartford as second class mail matter.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election Nov. 2, 1897.

County Judge, Jas. A. Park.
County Clerk, M. S. Ragland.
Circuit Clerk, Sam A. Anderson.
County Attorney, M. L. Heavrin.
Sheriff, S. T. Stevens.
School Superintendent, F. Rogers.
Jaeger, Thos. H. Black.
Assessor, G. D. Royal.
Coroner, L. W. Hunt.
Surveyor, N. Moxley.

MAGISTRATE.
Hartford Dist.—Christopher Allen.
Cromwell Dist.—John B. Wilson.

Announcements.

For Representatives
We are authorized to announce
R. A. BYERS

As a candidate for Representative from Ohio county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

Announcements—Democratic Ticket,
We are authorized to announce
ELI H. BROWN

As a candidate for Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce
W. T. OWEN

As a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.
We are authorized to announce
EDWARD E. KELLY

As a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce
J. EDWIN ROWE

As a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the 6th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The path to glory evidently does not lie through the Kentucky Legislature.

KENTUCKY Legislators by this time have been accused of everything that could be thought of.

W. J. BRYAN will not be the Democratic nominee in 1900, if there be such a party at that time.

Our good Democratic friends who were defeated at the recent county convention should congratulate themselves upon their defeat. Better now than in November.

HON. D. H. SMITH in his five minutes speech on the Dingley Bill, did not confine himself to the subject, but took a sweeping swipe at tariff laws in general.

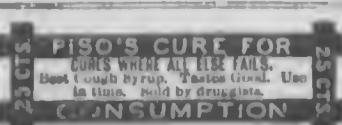
It transpires that a Michigan girl received attention from seventeen boys and was kissed by fifteen of them. A Kentucky boy pays attention to seventeen or more girls and kisses them all.

HON. D. H. SMITH, representing this district in Congress, made a five minutes speech on the tariff the other day. Five minutes is entirely too short a time for Dave to tell what he doesn't know about the tariff.

The fact that the great powers of Europe are siding with Turkey in her troubles with Greece, is not calculated to create pleasant feelings in the breast of liberty loving Americans. It is a shame to civilization and religion that the Great Powers of Europe, with their boasted intelligence and enlightenment, should uphold Turkey.

CONGRESSMEN were allowed five minutes to state their objection to the Dingley Bill. Reports have it that Hon. D. H. Smith was just getting under way, regarding the exceeding wickedness of tariff laws in general, when the gavel fell and cut him off. Thus were we deprived of a flood of light that Mr. Smith would doubtless have thrown on this important subject.

MR. JOA. PARKER, the leading Populist of the State, has been nominated for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Parker is a conscientious Populist, and is an intelligent, courageous and energetic young man. True to his principles he looks with disdain upon fusion and has always been known as a "middle of the road" Populist. We do not know what action Democrats will take regarding a candidate for this office, but we would suggest that it would be nothing more than right for Democrats to give Mr. Parker their undivided and earnest support, in return for the help rendered them by Populists in the late Presidential campaign.



In our announcement column this week appears the name of the Hon. J. Edwin Rowe as a candidate for reelection to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of the 6th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, May 1, 1897. Mr. Rowe is a native of Ohio county, born and reared in our midst, was admitted to the Hartford bar to practice law and was eminently successful in his profession, always taking foremost rank among lawyers, until he was elected to the office which he now holds. In the discharge of his official duties he has brought to his office a massive mind, filled with legal lore which is rarely found in any one man. He has been successful as prosecuting attorney and now asks his party to give him their endorsement.

We quote from the cheerful set of resolutions indorsed by the recent Democratic convention: "Whereas, The people of Ohio county are groaning under the burdens of taxation, imposed to support a Government, wholly Republican, National, State and county," etc., etc. Ab yeal Certainly! What party is responsible for the Wilson Tariff Laws, which brought on us untold suffering and commercial disaster? The Democratic party. What party is responsible for the wretched financial condition of the State? The Democratic party. It was the four years of Grover and the Democratic party which made the people groan, and it is the natural result of that same administrator which keeps them groaning. It is this groaning, however, which the Democrats have resolved about, that has caused the people to put the Republicans in power. See?

It seems that Hon. H. Clay Evans is the right man in the right place as Commissioner of Peausies. He is a thorough business man and conducts his department on business principles. This will be gratifying to all the old soldiers. Last Saturday he called his chiefs together and said to them: "I want to see this bureau run on thoroughly business principles. This is to be a business administration, and the Pension Bureau must not be behind in the procession of progress. I want to run this bureau as I would my own business, and I expect the same co-operation and support from you as I would from those whom I engage to assist me to conduct my own business successfully. See to it that those under you learn of my intentions and instructions. And I rely upon you, gentlemen, to get as much work out of your divisions as you would if you were running them for your private gain. The merit system shall be strictly enforced in the bureau."

A FREE silver organ has regretted that the sound money Democrats is losing such a splendid opportunity to assail the Republican party. This is indeed sad. This, however, is only the beginning of lamentation upon the part of the free silver supporters. Says our free silver neighbor: "It is left to the free silver papers to bear aloft Democracy's banner and bravely are they charging, but it makes us feel bad to see what a splendid opportunity for effective work those other fellows are missing by their lack of attitude." Indeed and indeed! Here is a Daniel come to Judgment. But this, as we have stated, is only the beginning. Within the last six months, free silver organs, great and small, our neighbor included, have barked incessantly at the heels of the Courier Journal and other sound money papers. The vocabulary of epithets has been exhausted. The Owensboro Messenger earthen while roaring and bellowing like a bull, has cooled down perceptibly. Presently the whole lay out of the free silver press will be on its knees before the Courier Journal asking its forgiveness. The Courier, out of the goodness of its heart, will probably graciously grant their earnest request, after having first turned each and all of them across its knee and administered an old fashioned spanking.

We quote from the remarkable resolutions, prepared before hand, for the committee on resolutions, and which were brought forth a flourish of trumpets, at the recent Democratic convention: "We approve and heartily endorse the arrangements agreed upon in this country, which has brought together all those who oppose Republicanism, and who are honestly seeking to better the conditions and the government of our people." This is from a portion of the same crowd who four years and better ago, were given a chance to "better the conditions and the government of our people." The result of their efforts is well known to a sadder but wiser people, hence we make no further remarks. We are of the opinion however, that the typographer made a mistake in "setting up" the resolution quoted, and that it should read as follows: "We approve and heartily endorse the arrangement agreed upon in this country which has brought together all the odds and ends in this portion of creation in an attempt to fire the Republicans from office. We state it as an undying principle of our party that we want office, both now and forever, and we are honestly opposed to seeing a single Republican eat pie. We have this to say to the dear, dear people of Ohio county. Pass us the pie, please, or we perish."

THOSE RESOLUTIONS. Since the resolutions adopted by the Democratic convention of this county, have been spread before the

people, it is doubtful whether the Republican party will be able to survive.

In the first place the resolutions bear the name of the same abolitionist who used to serve in the capacity of office for our esteemed neighbor contemporary; the same writer who meanwhile expanded copious quantities of ink in limbusting the Populists, and who in the Herald's issue of September 4th, 1895, said: "The Herald has never joined in the demand so widely repeated for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, because we have never been convinced that this law would remedy the evils which we know to exist."

But we return to the resolutions. We pass over their glaring inconsistencies and the falsehoods contained in them and call the attention of our Populist friends to the last clause of the same, which is as follows:

"7th. We denounce the pending tariff legislation known as the Dingley bill as an inexorable robbery of the common people in the interest of the trusts and wealthy and powerful corporations of the country, and we demand that all taxation, national, state and local, be limited to the demands of the government when economically administered."

In the first place the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Bryan refused to join issue with the Republicans on the tariff issue. At that time the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was the hobby which the Democratic party was astride of, and it subsequently rode to its death. How clearly is the milk and cider nature of the Democratic party now displayed. In their resolutions adopted last week, they were silent as the grave on the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver and have again taken up the tariff.

They have taken up the tariff because it is now their only hope. They have learned that free silver will not carry them to victory, hence they have dropped that and are bunting around for some better means with which to deceive the people. They find nothing better than the tariff which shows that they are in the last ditch.

But how does this suit our Populist friends? The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the chief corner stone of the Populist party. It is for this that they have contended since the birth of the party. The Populist party is the original 16 to 1 party. We warn our Populist friends now that the Democrats will soon put aside the silver question and push the tariff issue to the front. But how are the Populists on the tariff question? Is it not well known to them that Populist Senators are for a protective tariff—that it is a majority of them? In the recent vote on the Dingley bill in the house of Representatives, do we not find nearly all the Populist Representatives refusing to vote against the Dingley bill? Certainly we do. The fact is, the Populist party is in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and is also in favor of a protective tariff. Hence we submit to our Populist friends this question: How will a Populist be benefited by voting for a party that is ready to sacrifice the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver, which the Populists favor, for the question of free trade or a tariff for revenue only, which the Populists are against?

BROWN SCHOOLHOUSE. Uncle Vertis James, who has been confined to his room for sometime, is thought to be somewhat better.

Measles are raging in this section. Born to the wife of A. J. Williams on the 18th ult., a girl.

Farmers are greatly behind with their work.

Hurrah for the Republican ticket and THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

IDA.

\$1.00 House Trip.

On account of Base Ball game between Louisville and Cleveland at Louisville, April 25th, will sell round trip tickets for train No 232, leaving Beaver Dam at 5:20 a. m. on 25th at \$1.00 good to return leaving Louisville at 6 o'clock p. m. same day.

II. MERRICK, Agt.

BIRSEL WAGONS.

Birsel Wagons are the cheapest because they are the best. For sale by J. H. Patton & Co. Corn taken same as cash.

Mr. Glenn Maple and Miss Ada Rowan, two of the most popular young people of the Beda community, were married at the home of the bride Tuesday.

Make Your Selections

—FROM THE FAMOUS—

Alfred Peats

1897 Prize

Wall Papers

Which is the handsomest and Best Manufactured.

See my Sample Books showing over 400 new styles and colorings which are the same as will be shown in Alfred Peats' mammoth Chicago and New York retail stores this year.

Pine Parlor, Hall and Dining Room Papers, 7c, 10c, 15c, and up. Floral Stripe, Cling, Dresden, Delft effects, etc., and many new colorings which are not carried by dealers outside the largest cities, 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c, and up.

See that the Clover Leaf trade mark is on the samples you order from.

W. D. LUCE, Agt.

An Abscess

In the Stomach Caused Great Suffering—Was Confined to the Bed But Now Able to Work.

"In October, 1895, I had an abscess in my stomach. I was a sleep taken with pleurisy and coughed very badly. I was treated by physicians but did not improve. I gave up all hope of ever getting well. My right side was swollen and I was not able to walk across the room and was confined to my bed. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. In three days I could see a change for the better. I kept on taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I had taken four bottles and continued to improve. I am now able to do a good day's work on the farm,"

M. E. MANN, Demarest, Kentucky.

HOCKER & CO.

Respectfully request an "interview" with all of their old patrons and many more; not on "politics" in general nor the "Cuban Question," but on business matters, in which we propose to say that we are mutually interested. In our

SPRING OPENING

We have some SPECIAL matters to which we call attention:
First, Ladies Dress Goods.

Are imported, and ladies desiring a new outfit, want the newest STYLES, both in "Fabric" and "Fashion," and as a help in this matter our Lady Salesman has the Newest Fashion Plates which can be examined before purchasing the goods. Wedding suits a specialty. Come and see Miss Fannie Barnes before purchasing.

Second, Millinery Styles

Are ever varying and changing, and it requires close attention to the markets to keep up with the newest. Every lady buys hats for the Style, hence the importance of this department. Miss VIOLA PIRTLE is in position to show the latest. Easter hats are "all the go" now. Come in time to get a selection.

Third, Clothing Department

Is in the front. We have suits as cheap as can be desired; in fact at any price. We also have a fine line of Easter and Spring Suits at "astonishing" low figures, but our boast is on Fine suits, such as can rarely be found. Wedding suits a specialty. We invite an inspection, guaranteeing satisfaction.

Fourth, Our Carpet and General Upholstering Department

Is the "attraction" of the season and housekeepers setting up anew or preparing for the annual "spring cleaning" should call on us, as we have all the styles of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Curtains, Blinds, &c. Call on us.

FINALLY

To be brief, we are in position to do business with everybody. All lines full. The staples are "BED ROCK" and we are full up. Terms, Cash or Good Country Produce.

1,000 bushels of corn wanted; Poultry at best prices wanted for New York shipment every week.

Resp'y,

HOCKER & CO.

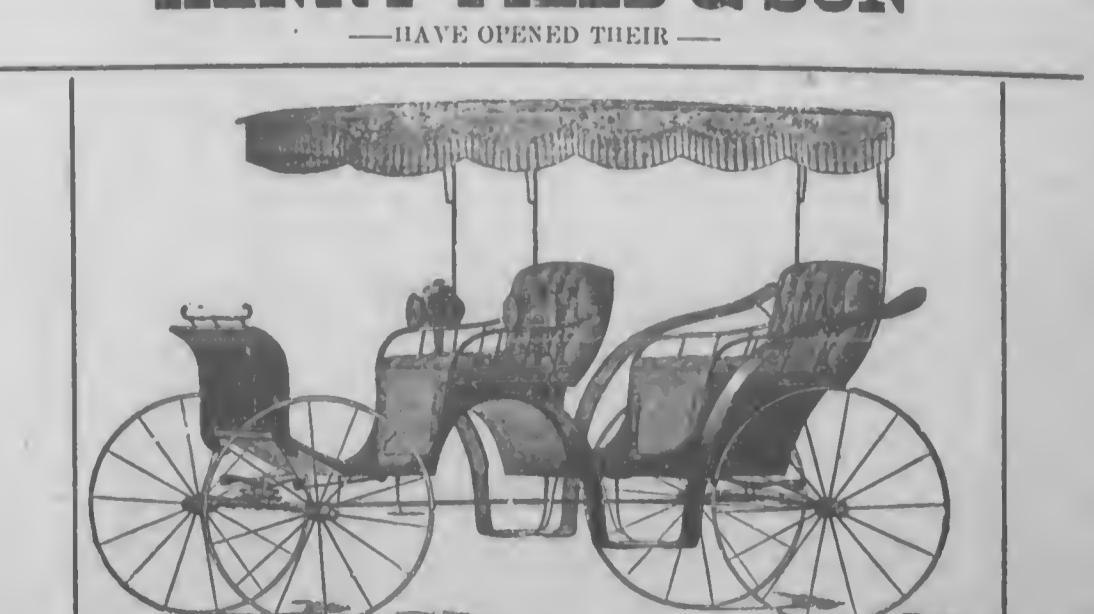
\$24 Board and Tuition—
Everything furnished for the special Summer Term of 8 weeks
Which begins June 8

Extend Summer School
1897. All our students will have the opportunity of attending
—The Kentucky State Teachers' Association—
Which meets in Bowling Green June 29-30 and July 1, '97. If you want a better education, prepare yourself for teaching, get a better certificate, or to take a thorough Commercial Course, it will pay you to write to us. Special emphasis put on the State Teachers' Course. You can enter now and find classes to suit you. Mention Course wanted. Write now.

CHERRY BROS., Proprietors,
Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business College, Bowling Green, Ky.

HENRY FIELD & SON

HAVE OPENED THEIR



New TRANSFER LINE To and From Beaver Dam.

A fine new OMNIBUS will meet all day trains at Beaver Dam. An elegant vehicle and good horses guarantees a comfortable ride. All orders promptly attended to. Leave order at Field's Livery Stable, or near Market and Union Streets, Hartford.

Now is the Time to Strike BARGAINS AT FAIR & COMPANY'S.

We have our entire stock of Spring Goods in and arranged for your inspection All are fresh and the very latest. Our line of Millinery, Woolen dress goods, wash fabrics were never more beautiful. A look at these lines will be appreciated.

45 inch Marabout Lawns.....	10c
30 inch Rejane Dimity.....	12c
37 inch Creden Dimity.....	8c
30 inch Guipure lace effects.....	80c
36 inch Percales.....	8c
30 inch Granite cloth.....	12c
30 inch Shepherds plaid ducke.....	12c

With this line we have the fancy trimming to match which are in vogue this season.



Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Boys waist 15c at Fair & Co's.

Buy Fertilizer from Carson & Co.

3½c Hoosier cotton at Fair & Co's.

New lot of 4c calico at Carson & Co's.

Fair & Co. have the prettiest nullinery.

Mrs. J. P. Ullick has returned from Liverpool.

50 dozen gentlemen ties for 25c at Fair & Co's.

The cheapest lot of dress goods is at Carson & Co's.

15c 50 inch turkey red table linen at Fair & Co's.

35c buys you a nice white shirt at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

35c buys you a nice percale shirt at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

D. M. Ferry's standard garden seeds at Pate Bros.

Attorney Jno. B. Wilson was in Owensboro this week.

Yard wide bleached cotton, clear of starch, 5c at Fair & Co's.

We want your wool.

CARSON & CO.

Call on Field & Son for the cheapest and best Buggy Harness.

W. D. Luce is the paper hanger and the paper seller of the town.

For a square feed, take your horse to the livery stable of Field & Son.

Young man if you want a noisy buggy call on J. H. Patton & Co.

Big bargains in a few odd sizes in Shoes at Schapuire's this week.

Sau Caschier, the bus driver, will take you all the way, day or night.

A nice line gent's furnishing goods at Schapuire's Stylish and cheap.

Bring on your hats, eggs, chickens and feathers.

Our "1807" buggy beats them all. See it.

J. H. PATTON & CO.

Schapuire's is the place to buy shoes cheap for CASH. Go and see them.

Ladie's hand-sewed shoes 35c, 44c com. sense \$2 worth at Schapuire's.

New umbrellas, new neckwear, new hats and new shoes at Carson & Co's.

For millinery good, see Miss Sara Collins, the milliner for Carson & Co's.

Corn taken in exchange for new Buggy Harness at Field's Livery Stable.

If you need clothing see Carson & Co. They are selling clothing out to quit the business.

Remember our grocery line is complete and we would be glad to have you call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

PATE BROS.

Field & Son can take care of your horses in a first class manner. The best of feed and most careful attention at the usual low rate. Patronize them when in Hartford.

We will say to the farmers hold your wool for us we are going to pay highest market prices.

MORRISON, JONES & CO., Centreville, Ky.

Remember that we buy butter, eggs, hams, chickens, bacon and lard; in fact all kinds of country produce for which we pay the highest market prices.

PATE BROS.

Marriage license since April 1, 1867. Harry Draper to Annie Detel, J. P. Jackson to Adas Pritch, Joseph Mills to Maude Harkins, C. E. Polard to Maud Slack, Jno. H. Keown to Miss Susan Balze, Vernon Gillispey to Mattie J. Williams, Allen Gray to Mattie B. Brown, Clemispie to Ada Rowan.

Wanted

1000 bushels of corn, 1 carload chickens and all the wool we can get.

Next week we will have 1 case of short length calico which will be sold at 2½ and 3c per yard. Our milliner is here with a complete line of hats, ladies call and see her stock before you make your purchase. We have just received a big lot of shooch which makes our stock very large, can fit you in most any kind of a shoe. Have a big stock of clothing that we are going to sell very cheap, also plow and fertilizer.

We will say to the farmers hold your wool for us we are going to pay highest market prices.

Mrs. Hiram Maddox died at his home in Beaver Dam last Saturday morning very suddenly. He went to bed Friday night feeling as well as usual. Saturday morning his lameness was startled to find that he was ill. It is supposed that he died of heart trouble early in the morning. The remains were buried at Hamilton by the Masonic Fraternity Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large circle of friends and relatives.

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Alfred Dent's Wall Paper

One of the greatest mercantile concerns of to-day is the Alfred Dent's Wall Paper establishment in Chicago and New York. He is the most extensive Wall Paper advertiser in the world. The beauty, quality and cheapness of his papers have been commented upon by the leading newspapers and magazines throughout the country, therefore he is well known by the majority of the consumers of Wall Paper.

W. D. LUCE, Agent, Hartford, Ky.

A Call.

To the voters of the 6th Judicial District.—We the undersigned voters of Centreville voting precinct, knowing the fitness and ability of the Hon. E. P. Neal to fill the position of Commonwealth's Attorney, ask that he announce himself for that position and we pledge him our support:

John W. Simpson, Silas C. Shown,

S. P. Moore, J. S. Dunesen,

Wm. M. Chanceller, Charles Hill,

Monroe Bistcher, Henry Bishop,

T. W. Matlock, J. M. Herrell,

R. T. Mosley, W. J. McIntire,

V. C. McIntire, B. D. Davis,

J. L. Heflin, G. P. Chapman,

I. S. Chapman, Jas. H. Rose,

R. C. Brown, J. W. Carter,

J. B. Stogner, J. A. Reever,

V. S. Gaughton, W. P. Goff,

W. H. Hill, M. L. Asby,

J. R. Carson, C. L. Woodward,

J. B. Ward, R. W. Stewart,

G. B. Heflin.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

We call them little men and little women, but they are neither. They have ideas and ways all their own. Fortunately they soon become fond of cod-liver oil, when it is given to them in the form of SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is the most valuable remedy in existence for all the wasting diseases of early life. The poorly nourished, scrofulous child; the thin, weak, fretting child; the young child who does not grow; all take SCOTT'S Emulsion without force or bribe. It seems as if they knew that this meant nourishment and growth for bones, muscles and nerves.

Book telling more about it, free.

It won't pay to try a substitute for SCOTT'S Emulsion with the children. They will relish the real thing.

For sale at 50c. and \$1.00, by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Good dress and apron linings for 5c per yard at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Now is the Time to Strike BARGAINS AT FAIR & COMPANY'S.

We have our entire stock of Spring Goods in and arranged for your inspection All are fresh and the very latest. Our line of Millinery, Woolen dress goods, wash fabrics were never more beautiful. A look at these lines will be appreciated.

New straw goods at Carson & Co's. Lots of new shoes at Carson & Co's. 26 inch parcels 5c at Fair & Co's. Bargains in Clothing at Carson & Co's.

90c buys a ladies fine shoe at J. E. Fogle & Co's cash store.

Buy your goods at J. E. Fogle & Co's cash store.

Ladies shirt waist, was \$1, reduced to 5c, at Fair & Co's.

Ask to see our 4c calico.

CARSON & CO.

Buy your clothing at J. E. Fogle & Co's cash store.

Only ask a look, to sell you your spring hat at Fair & Co's.

We have good, heavy factory cotton.

CARSON & CO.

Turkey red table linen at 15c per yard at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Prices the lowest, styles the latest in millinery at Fair & Co's.

J. E. Fogle & Co. want your eggs, feathers, wool and ginseng.

Have you examined our lace curtains?

CARSON & CO.

50c buys a ladies slipper at the cash store of J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Illobrook last Tuesday morning, a girl.

Wool is going up. Wait until Fair & Co. quote prices before engaging.

Men fine shoes \$1; ladies fine shoes \$1; boys fine shoes \$1 at Fiser & Co's.

See J. E. Fogle & Co's fine straw matting from 12½ to 30c per yard.

Buy a Birdsell wagon from J. E. Patton. Corn taken in exchange at market prices.

Mr. W. M. Likens, of Beaver Dam, has been appointed State Organizer for the Prohibition party.

Do you want a Disc Cultivator or Harrow? J. H. Patton & Co. have the best on earth for the money.

Mr. Hathaway, of Owensboro, and Mrs. Angelina Duke, of the Concord neighborhood, were married at the Hartford House yesterday by Judge Jno. P. Morton.

The California Iodine, a traveling troupe gave a very pleasant entertainment at the Court House last night. They will show again to-night and everybody should attend.

Rev. J. B. Rogers has resigned the pastorate of the Hartford Baptist Church and has accepted a call at Moweaqua, Ill. He will move his family to Illinois in the near future.

Messrs. T. L. Griffin, A. D. White and A. T. Nall returned from Evansville Wednesday, where they had been in the interest of Rough River navigation. They report prospects very flattering and we will again have a boat running to Hartford.

The Republics House of Representatives has passed the Revenue bill to give immediate relief to the State and if the Democratic Senate will pass the bill the State will be in good condition. The House has also passed a bill to prevent mobs, &c.

As yet there has been no election for United States Senator.

In Memory.

PRENTIS, KY., April 11.—J. Rollin Shultz, a highly respected citizen of Shultzton, was killed on the evening of the 5th inst., by his team of mules running away with a wagon. He got in his wagon in front of his brother's residence and started down hill. His team became unmanageable and the right forewheel of his wagon struck a stump, tilting his wagon nearly on its side, throwing him out and under it, dragging him about 30 yards, crushing his head. His right arm was broken in two places and collar bone shattered. He lived about six hours, but never gained consciousness.

The community has not experienced such a thrill of horror since the death of Otis Render, six years ago. He leaves one child, a daughter. His wife died about 15 months ago. The deceased was an industrious, enterprising and useful farmer; faithful to his friends, safe in counsel, courageous in action, and beloved by all who knew him.

He was a man having more land than he could cultivate taking a partner to help cultivate the land and receive part of the proceeds, purely a matter of pecuniary reward. Literally translated he said the Democrats have "bit off more than they can chew" and will give us part of the cut to help chew it—principles entirely ignored. We watched with pity the three scores of our honest, well-meaning Populist voters taking part in that convention, utterly oblivious of the fact that they were destroying the party; they pleased to live.

If the leaders of that convention were really desirous of taking such action as would serve the interest of the Populist party why did they not give a hearing to Mr. James, who is an honest party leader, whose sole aim is the triumph of Populist principles regardless of who gets the offices. When did a political convention of any party ever put out a Populist ticket? We think not.

If the Populist party is to endure another Presidential election those Populists who have joined the party to secure good government without hope of office should put out a Populist ticket in every county in the State and keep the ship afloat while the office grabbers are drowning in the turbulent waters of fusion.

Our County Chairman, for whom I have always held a high opinion, gave the case of fusion away in his speech in the convention when he compared fusion to a man having more land than he could cultivate taking a partner to help cultivate the land and receive part of the proceeds, purely a matter of pecuniary reward. Literally translated he said the Democrats have "bit off more than they can chew" and will give us part of the cut to help chew it—principles entirely ignored. We watched with pity the three scores of our honest, well-meaning Populist voters taking part in that convention, utterly oblivious of the fact that they were destroying the party; they pleased to live.

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Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

CATARRHAL DYSPEPSIA.

Pe ru na not Only Cures, but Cures Permanently.

Hartford, Pa., April, 1893.—Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I have tried three of the best physicians in Indiana county, and had spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Pe-ru-na. I immediately commenced using it, and continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds, and never felt better in my life. I am a walking monument of the virtues of your Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.

When next he writes he has changed his address.

Corry, Pa., May 2, 1894.—Dr. S. B. Hartman—Now for all time to come, use my photograph and statements. I will go at any time and testify to the truth of my assurance. I am hearty and well to-day and attribute all to Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.

Corry, Pa., March 3, 1897.—Dr. S. B. Hartman—My health is A No. 1, and I stand a fast and untiring friend of Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.

Pe-ru-na cures permanently. Its cures last as above letters show. The spring of the year is peculiarly provocative of catarrhal dyspepsia. Nearly every one need a course of Pe-ru-na at this season. Send for free book. Address, the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

Our System Inferior to Those of Scotland and Canada.

Need for More Money to Move Goods is Once Supplied in Other Countries, But Not in This.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1890:

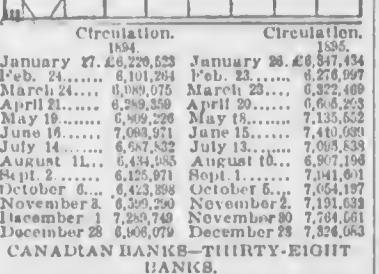
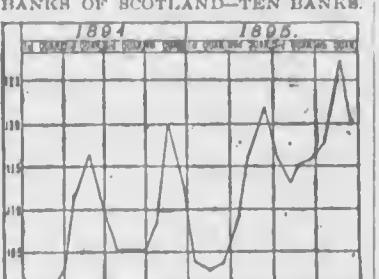
"In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. . . . The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The crops of the country have reached proportions of immensity that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests."

How hard and inelastic is our present unsatisfactory currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform Club Mr. L. Carroll Jones illustrates the relative stability of 20 different banking systems in 16 different countries. He says:

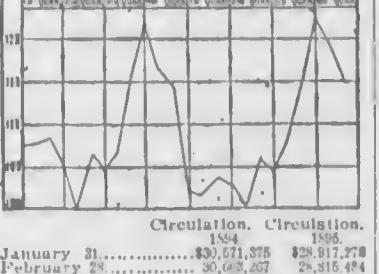
"The data secured include weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

We reproduce below three of Mr. Root's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

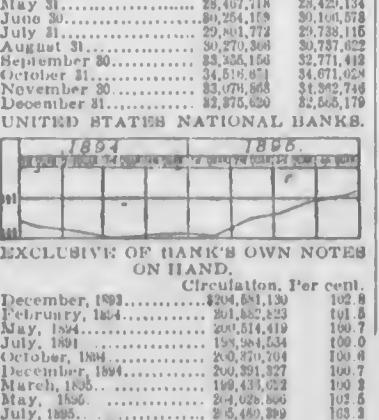
BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.



UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.



EXCLUSIVE OF BANKS OWN NOTES ON HAND.



These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent. more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent. more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only 18 per cent. change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of

COL. SHEPHERD.

The second morning after the bloody contest at Shiloh Col. Alt Shephard called Jim Swift, the independent flag bearer of his regiment, to him and pointing to an eminence near the enemy's line, said: "Jim if you will put the flag on yonder eminence I will draw my sword for the hand of Jessie Greene."

Jim Swift, never a coward, now took on a lion's courage, when he saw a way to remove the last barrier between him and the woman he loved.

In the little village of Arlington,

in Northern Illinois, young Swift had bid adieu to pretty Jessie Greene to the fall, and is due to what we have come to call "moving the crops." Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers as a class are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payment is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, and as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent. in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds is a high consideration which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent. of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation making a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciable effecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in my province—as in Manitoba where the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profls of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with these banks which it is impossible to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to distract business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "greenbacks" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. If "greenbacks" put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?" reasons Gen. Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well-developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death.

Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all post-experimental experiments. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that greenbacks are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a bonny plenty of money would be to mankind! Since to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

"Desertion," a half dozen persons whispered at once. Despite the officer's uniform and evident desire to disguise himself Jessie recognized the face of Jim Swift and threw her arms about him and wept like a mother weeping over a long lost child.

Col. Shepherd was taken back to the army, tried and dismissed in disgrace. Swift told his sweetheart the story of his wounds, his capture, his recovery and subsequent promotion to a Captaincy, but they live on in blissful ignorance of Col. Shepherd's cruel effort to send Capt. Swift to his death.

"What is the charge?" Col. Shepherd asked.

"Do not ask me to expose you," the officer replied, rather indifferently.

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1 H. THOMAS

this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the sales of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the change in Canada and Scotland:

"For instance, on comparing the elevation of Canada and Scotland the first thing noticed is that in Scotland there are two upward movements, one in November, to May, and the other in November, while in Canada the former movement is entirely absent and the latter occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at short dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada."

"In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in the fall, and is due to what we have come to call "moving the crops." Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers as a class are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payment is required by them in the form of notes—its being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, and as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent. in the bank circulation."

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A month later Col. Shepherd returned to Arlington, his success seen in the field had preceded him and he was the lion of the hour. None did him greater honor than the elder Greenes, but Jessie still pined over the death of young Swift, declined the proposal of the brilliant Colonel.

After some weeks of entreaties by the artful Colonel he refused by efforts of his peers, Jessie temporized and consented to march to the altar with Col. Shepherd. At the appointed hour the nuptial pair marched down the aisle of the village church at the alter rail. Shepherd smiled a demon's smile over his shamed competitor, but tears filled the eyes of the faithful girl when she remembered her dreams of that hour when with Jim Swift, she would appear at that fateful spot. The minister had just begun the ceremony when an officer of the Union army walked leisurely down the aisle and laid his hand upon Col. Shepherd's shoulder.

"Your presence is desired elsewhere," the officer commanded sternly.

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1 H. THOMAS

COL. SHEPHERD.

The second morning after the bloody contest at Shiloh Col. Alt Shephard called Jim Swift, the independent flag bearer of his regiment, to him and pointing to an eminence near the enemy's line, said: "Jim if you will put the flag on yonder eminence I will draw my sword for the hand of Jessie Greene."

Jim Swift, never a coward, now took on a lion's courage, when he saw a way to remove the last barrier between him and the woman he loved.

In the little village of Arlington,

in Northern Illinois, young Swift had bid adieu to pretty Jessie Greene to the fall, and is due to what we have come to call "moving the crops." Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers as a class are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payment is required by them in the form of notes—its being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, and as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent. in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds is a high consideration which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent. of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation making a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciable effecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in my province—as in Manitoba where the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profls of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with these banks which it is impossible to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to distract business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "greenbacks" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. If "greenbacks" put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?" reasons Gen. Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well-developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death.

A month later Col. Shepherd returned to Arlington, his success seen in the field had preceded him and he was the lion of the hour. None did him greater honor than the elder Greenes, but Jessie still pined over the death of young Swift, declined the proposal of the brilliant Colonel.

After some weeks of entreaties by the artful Colonel he refused by efforts of his peers, Jessie temporized and consented to march to the altar with Col. Shepherd. At the appointed hour the nuptial pair marched down the aisle of the village church at the alter rail. Shepherd smiled a demon's smile over his shamed competitor, but tears filled the eyes of the faithful girl when she remembered her dreams of that hour when with Jim Swift, she would appear at that fateful spot. The minister had just begun the ceremony when an officer of the Union army walked leisurely down the aisle and laid his hand upon Col. Shepherd's shoulder.

"Your presence is desired elsewhere," the officer commanded sternly.

"What is the charge?" Col. Shepherd asked.

"Do not ask me to expose you," the officer replied, rather indifferently.

"Desertion," a half dozen persons whispered at once. Despite the officer's uniform and evident desire to disguise himself Jessie recognized the face of Jim Swift and threw her arms about him and wept like a mother weeping over a long lost child.

Col. Shepherd was taken back to the army, tried and dismissed in disgrace. Swift told his sweetheart the story of his wounds, his capture, his recovery and subsequent promotion to a Captaincy, but they live on in blissful ignorance of Col. Shepherd's cruel effort to send Capt. Swift to his death.

1 H. THOMAS

EASY TO TAKE EASY TO OPERATE

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is over." Mr. C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Ear-Saps.

General Directory.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor—William O. Bradley. Lieutenant Governor—W. J. Wirthington. Secretary of State—Charles Finley. Attorney General—W. S. Taylor. Auditor—Samuel H

Hartford Republican.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897

CATARRHAL DYSPEPSIA.

Pe-ru-na not Only Cures, but
Cures Permanently.

Hartford, Pa., April, 1893.—Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I have tried three of the best physicians in Indiana county, and had spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all my earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Pe-ru-na. I immediately commenced using it, and continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds, and never felt better in my life. I am a walking monument of the virtues of your Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.

When next he writes he has changed his address.

Corry, Pa., May 2, 1894.—Dr. S. B. Hartman: Now for all time to come, use my photograph and statements. I will go at any time and testify to the truth of my assurance. I am hearty and well to-day and attribute all to Pe-ru-na.

W. W. STRASLER.

Pe-ru-na cures permanently. Its cures last as above letters show. The spring of the year is peculiarly provocative of catarrhal dyspepsia. Nearly every one need a course of Pe-ru-na this season. Send for free book. Address, the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

Our System Inferior to Those of Scotland and Canada.

Need for More Money to Move Crops
is at Once Supplied in Other
Counties, But Not
in This.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1890:

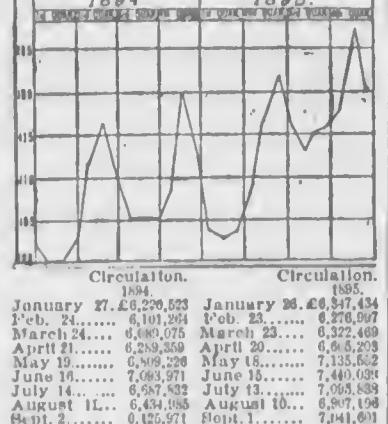
"In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. . . . The demand for money, in this country, is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove too deficient during the other two months in case of stringency, and too abundant in case of plenty. The ends of the country have received proportionally more movement than their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests."

How hard and inelastic is our present unsatisfactory currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform club Mr. L. Carroll Root illustrates the relative elasticity of 20 different banking systems in 10 different countries. He says:

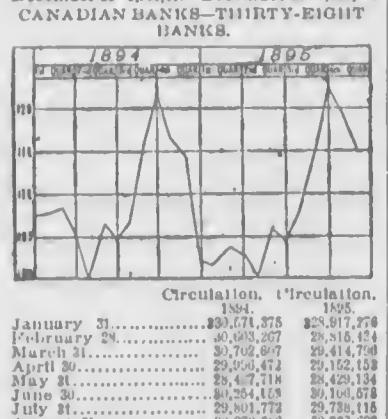
"The data secured include weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as base line and to reduce the maximum on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been obtained and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

We reproduce below three of Mr. Root's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

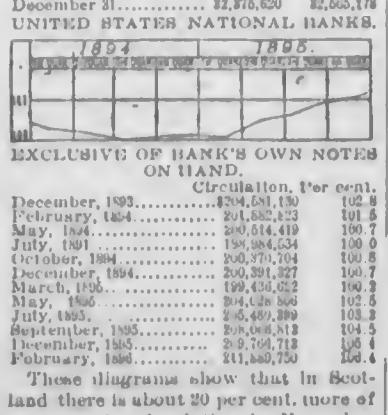
BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.



CANADIAN BANKS—THIRTY-EIGHT BANKS.



UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.



These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent. more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 23 per cent. more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only six per cent change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of

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Jim Swift, never a coward, now took on a lion's courage, when he saw a way to remove the last barrier between him and the woman he loved.

In the little village of Arlington, in Northern Illinois, young Swift had ridden to protect Jessie Greene to follow his wealthy rival in the fortunes of war. Swift had never doubted Jessie's love for him, but he was a poor boy, scarcely nineteen, without wealth or family, and Shepherd had both, which brought the parental Greenes to his aid. Col. Shepherd was winning laurels on the field and Swift knew that women were not exempt from hero worship. Swift put the utmost confidence in his Colonel's promises, since he regarded military men above suspicion in personal honor. When the order came to march again Swift shouldered the flag-staff and floated the stars and stripes toward the wind and impatiently pressed toward the coveted spot. He knew the strength of his rival and grimly braved the rebel hounds to remove him from his path.

Col. Shepherd, the foul-beasted villain, for such he was, waited in vain for the fatal shot that would end Jessie Swift from the heart of Jessie Greene. Col. Shepherd knew too well that with Jim Swift out of the grave he could never win the heart of Jessie Greene. When Shepherd saw the flag nearing the appointed spot he cursed the balls that shunned the flag-bearer's breast. He had deliberately planned to send the brave boy to his death in an effort to accomplish an impossible task. But young Swift unconscious of the motives of the cruel eoward, rode a hero's path toward his coveted goal. The thunder of artillery, the enemy's defiant yells and the shrieks of the wounded and dying fell like music upon the hero's ears, for he was a fighting for the sunburst prize man ever coveted by mortal man—a woman's heart. But just before the flag was planted upon the appointed spot a shot from the enemy's gun brought the youth to the ground and the stars and stripes were trod under Confederate feet. Col. Shepherd sought shelter from the enemy's fire and gloated over his friendless act. Next morning Col. Shepherd sent Jessie the following note:

"Dear Jessie—It burdens my heart with unnecessary grief to have to advise you of the unfortunate death of your dear friend, Jim Swift. He died fighting in the front ranks of his country's army, a hero's death. My heart bleeds with yours his untimely death."

SHEPHERD.

A month later Col. Shepherd returned to Arlington, his success seen in the field had preceded him and he was the lion at the hour. None did it him greater honor than the elder Greenes, but his still pining over the death of young Swift declined the offer of the lion-like Colonel.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promissory for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jail where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the evil is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated many good experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet succeed in that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a horrid plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and bleak to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises.

"What is the charge?" Col. Shepherd asked.

"Do not ask me to expose you," the officer replied, rather indifferently.

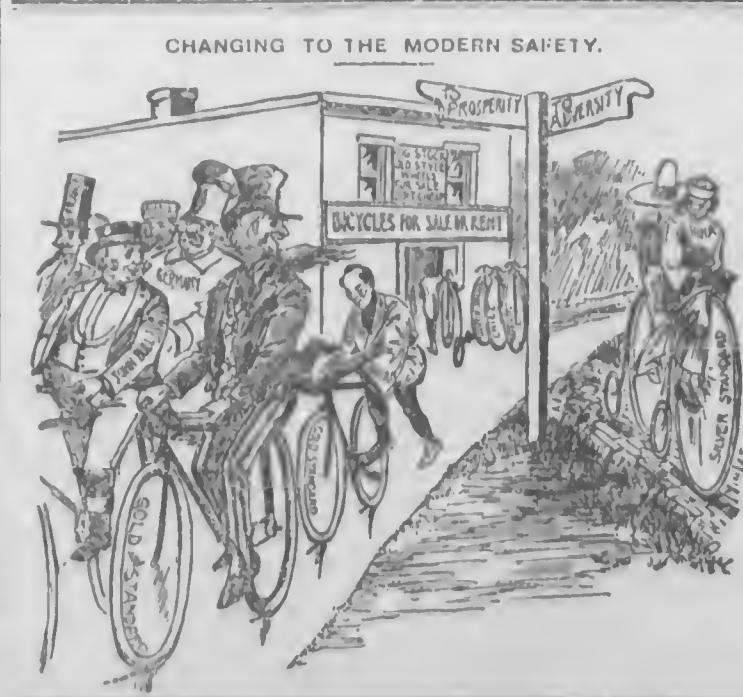
"Desecration," a half dozen persons whispered at once. Despite the officer's uniform and evident to disfigure himself Jessie recognized the face of Jim Swift and threw her arms about him and wept like a mother over a long lost child.

Col. Shepherd was taken back to the army, tried and disgraced in disgrace. Swift told his sweetheart the story of his wounds, his capture, his recovery and subsequent promotion to a Captaincy, but they live on in blissful ignorance of Col. Shepherd's cruel effort to send Capt. Swift to his death.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand Hall's fireproof safe and a good second-hand buggy. Apply to the HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pillstop Headache.

CHANGING TO THE MODERN SAFETY.



Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said, "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. G. L. Wood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Balsam.

The Word "Kiss" Parrot.

Kiss is a conjunction because it connects. It is a verb because it signifies to act and be acted upon. It is a preposition because it shows that the person kissed is not a relation. It is an interjection, at least it sounds like one, and is a pronoun because it always stand for a kiss. It is a noun because it is the name of the osculatory action; both common and proper; second person necessarily, and plural number because there is always more than one; masculine and feminine gender mixed, frequently the case is governed by circumstances and light, according to rule: "If he kisses you on the cheek, turn the other for another 'smile.' " It should always begin with a capital letter, be often repeated, continued as long as possible and end with a period." Kiss might be conjugated, but never be declined.—DX.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pillstop guaranteed to stop Headache in 5 minutes. One cent a dose.

Mr. Hugh Harkins, of near town, last week shipped tobacco to Hopkinsville in hogheads. Mr. Harkins is a fine tobacco grower and has been shipping his tobacco to Hopkinsville for several years. We learn that out of the five hogheads, two brought \$8.24 per hundred, the remainder bringing \$6.75 and \$4.80.—Madisonville Hustler.

BACKACHE AND INFLAMMATION relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

For Sale

A scholarship in the Lexington Business College. A scholarship in Bryant and Stratton Business College. A scholarship in King's Commercial College. A scholarship in Kenyon College.

Apply at this office and we will save you big money.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. One cent a dose.

For Sale

One of Geo. F. Cram's New Universal Atlas. It is the very best and finest Atlas that is made. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply at this office.

For Sale

The Republican and Thrice-a-week N. Y. World for \$1.65 per year.

For Sale

A desirable farm of one hundred acres situated near Hartford, well watered, a good orchard, two hundred bearing trees, good buildings, and in good community. For further particulars call at this office at once.

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